THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,307, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance—Rs. 52. Single Copy for Cash—Re.

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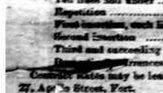
FOR LONDON.



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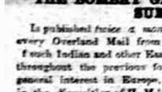

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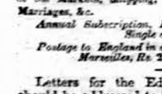

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23rd June 1862.

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WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1. Clipper Ship PORTLAND, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

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Agents.

23rd, June 1862.

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June 23rd, 1862.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee, carrying mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

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24th June 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Bucton Castle*, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at their risk and expense.

S. KING & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

NOTICE.

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Bombay, 20th June 1862.

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LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE, Administrator to the Estate and Effects of the late FRAMJEE NOWROJEE DHONDEE, deceased, who in his life time carried on business under his own name and that of EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., do hereby declare the first dividend at the rate of 11 per cent., to all simple contract creditors of the Estate to attend and receive the dividend from the undersigned as declared within eight days at the shop of C. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9 Forbes Street, and in default of any of the creditors declining to receive the dividend above declared, the same will be deposited in name of such creditors in any of the Banks of Bombay.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE.

Administrator to the Estate and Effects of the late Framjee Nowrojee.

Bombay, 21st June 1862.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by *Boosey*, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Port Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

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Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
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Superior Old Cognac.
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Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
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Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13

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Chasenz Margaux		„	„ 34
Lovelle		„	„ 28
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Medoc		„	„ 16

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Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ „ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„ „ 21
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Do.	do.	Pints	„ „ 19

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Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
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CRABBIES GINGER WINE		„	„ 21
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
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Do. Hollands in cases		„	„
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Amontillado	Qts.	„	Rs. 32 to 33
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PORT	Qts.	„	„ 28 to 30
1st quality	Qts.	„	„ 15
Do.	Pts.	„	„ 24
2nd quality	Qts.	„	„ 13
Do.	Pts.	„	
CHAMPAGNE—			
1st quality Mousseux	Qts.	„	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„	„ 29
2nd quality	Qts.	„	„ 36
Do.	Pts.	„	„ 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling	Qts.	„	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„	„ 29
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling	Qts.	„	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„	„ 29
CLARET—			
Margaux	Qts.	„	„ 32
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La Rose	Qts.	„	„ 26
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Golden	Qts.	„	„ 26
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Reginals bottled	Qts.	„	„ 6 8
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PORTER	Qts.	„	„ 6 8
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CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1 ..... Pts.	Black Capsule	35
	No. 2 ..... Pts.	Blue „	30
	No. 3 ..... Pts.	Yellow „	26
	No. 4 ..... Pts.	Green „	22
	Medoc ..... Pts.	Red „	12
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	„	38
	Brand C. & Co. per 2 dozen Pts.		40
Mosselle	Sparkling Nonpareil ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		38
	„ 1st Quality ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	„ Superfine ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		38
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	„ 1st Quality ..... per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Braunberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		20
	Black Seal ..... Pts.		23
Port	Red Seal ..... Pts.		14
	Amontillado ..... Black Seal		22
	Pale Amoroso		32
	Pale ..... Brown	„ „	36
	Light Golden ..... Green	„ „	26
	Pale ..... Yellow	„ „	22
	Pale ..... White	„ „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
	(Yellow „	„	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Scotch Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles		42
	„ ..... Pts.		21
	White ..... „ Bottles		42
	„ ..... Pts.		21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„	Pts.		21
Cherry Brandy			39
„	Pts.		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE."
Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, *Fort*, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of PEROZESHAH NASSERWANJEE SETNA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to EDULJEE NASSERWANJEE SETNA, the sole Executor named in the said Will; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 24th day of June 1862.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS notify for general information that Water Meters are now for sale at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Water Works, where all particulars regarding prices and sizes of meters may be obtained.

The Commissioners republish below clauses 4 and 5 of the Private Service Bye Laws, published in the *Government Gazette* of 7 November 1861, and hereby call on all parties coming under the provisions of these clauses to procure and fix meters as early as possible.

By order,
W. TRACEY,
Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 21st June 1862.

CLAUSE 4.—Meters, which will be supplied by the Municipal Commissioners at the cost of the House owners, must be fixed in every case in which the House is assessed in the Municipal Books at a rental of Rupees seventy-five per mensem or upwards, or where more than 1,000 square yards of Garden land have to be watered, or where there is stable accommodation for more than two (2) horses.

CLAUSE 5.—To Houses not coming within the descriptions contained in the last Bye Law, water will, if desired by the owners of any such Houses, be supplied without Meters; but the Commissioners are to be at liberty at any time to set up Meters in any such Houses at their own expense and to charge the owner of every House in which a Meter shall be set up one Rupee per mensem for its use; in addition to the price of water per 1,000 Gallons at the rate hereinafter mentioned.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, either as an Accountant, Correspondence Clerk, Storekeeper, or Manager of an Estate. Satisfactory reference can be given as to qualifications and general character. The applicant has had some experience in cultivation, and is acquainted with the Hindoostanee and Tamil languages. Has no objection to proceed to the Deccan or the Malabar Coast. Apply to "A. B.," at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. ROUSE, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

PULPERS.

MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, are hopefully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Breast Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable; two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully erected at our works previous to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co.,
Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon,
(and 3, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

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Captain J. T. ARNEILLY, Treasurer.
Captain — Turner, Secretary.

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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	Rs. 14	p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	13	„ „
„	of Lace Brown Leather do	13	„ „
Lace	Patent Shoes	9	„ „

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HERBERT & Co.

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MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at the spot on the west side of the Island of Versova, at 11 A.M., all the cargo, spars, &c., as yet saved from the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Griffiths, Master, from Liverpool, consisting of Piece Goods, Twist, Woollen Cloth, assorted Goods, also the spare Spars, Boats, Capstan, one Broad Tank, and various other articles.

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A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for	year 1856		£15,173.
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THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZ

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 24th June 1862.

The business for the outgoing mail is very limited though rates may be quoted ¼ per cent above those of last.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.
Do. Private Bills ...	Do. ...	2s. 0 7/16 d.
Do. Bank Notes ...	Do. ...	2s. 0 1/4.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prm.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 to 221 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	94 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	192 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	72 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	213.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,050 p. sh.	Rs. 71,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	450 p. sh.	Par.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 do.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1,500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1,100	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	500	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Tarnetie Mill Company ...	1,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	.....	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36		103
,, Loan 1842-43		} 94½
,, Loan 1854-55		} 94
New Five Per Cent. Loan		102½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 220 Nominal
Carolus	,, 220 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 222 do.
German Crowns	,, 215½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	205
Bar Silver	106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	14-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£1 17s.	5d. to £2 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ...		Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ready ...	£2 0s.	0d.
,, (Seeds) ...	£2 0s.	0d.
To Hull	£2 0s.	0d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde	Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 23RD, 1862.)

COTTON at Oomlah :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready ...	Rs.	242 to 245
New Surat ...	,,	243 to 244
New Dholleras, and Broweggiar ...	,,	240 to 241
New Oomrawuttees ...	,,	227 to 228
New Comptis, ...	,,	228 to 230
New Bharwar Sawgaool ...	,,	299 to 301
New Bunnee, and Nuggur ...	,,	297 to 298
New Vasrai ...	,,	222 to 225
Khandeish ...	,,	215 to 217
New Pattaliee ...	,,	235 to 240
New Accola ...	,,	239 to 241
New Mangalore ...	,,	228 to 230
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,572 to 1,580.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzzee ...	,,	7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly seed,Black ...	,,	33 to 34 nominal.
and White) ...	,,	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	,,	27 to 28

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, on demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe in 1s. 11¾d. ,,

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums of £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Company purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon at the rate of ½ per cent.

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PRESLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£544,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	¼ per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the CITY BANK, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission will be charged if the warrants be paid in India. If remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BOWIE HAYDOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. p er annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission will be charged if the warrants be paid in India. If remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BOWIE HAYDOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and KOONKIANG.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,, 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts at half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Banks of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon at the rate of ½ per cent.

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PRESLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 23	Granville	Laker	London 24 Feb.
	China	Logan	Moulmain 22 April

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per barque *Granville*, from London.—Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas ; Dr. and Mrs. Odell ; Mrs. Russell ; Lieut. Brazier, I. N. ; Mr. J. W. Fawcett ; Mr. Prentis.

Per barque *China*, from Moulmain.—Mr. F. Frances ; Mr F. Gratton.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Martin Luther*, J. McCreadel, bound to Manilla.
B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, G. M. Beyts, bound to Kurrachee.
Brig *Sullamatty*, Nacoda, bound to Mozambique.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

P. & O. Co.'s steamer *China*, for China, &c.
P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, for Aden and Suez.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 23RD JUNE 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—6 bundles Indigo, 24 l. mds., Kursondass Mankindass : 457 bags Saltpetre, 960 l. mds., Kurumchund Ramjeedass ; 95 bags Poppy Seed, 1182 cwt., Calliandass Jaeta : 91 packages Coffee, 1034 cwt., Kasowdass Gooldass.

Earl of Balcarres.—48 bales Cow Hides, 216 corges, Alum Hawow ; 600 bales Cotton 2100 cwt. C. Fardoonjee ; 32 cases Indigo, 91¾ l. mds., Hajee Arab Ahmed ; 204 bags Pepper, 306 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Moreyshire.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Victory.—350 bags Linseed 607 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

Argonaut.—699 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Ritchie Stewart and Co. : 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., A. Belle and Co.

Barbara.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Walljee Mooljee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co. : 119 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Bomanjee Khodadad Earnee : 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Goculdass Callianjee and Co.

Monica.—500 bales Cotton, 1760 cwt., Ritchie, Stewart and Co. : 1 bale Cotton, 2¼ cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass : 125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., Lackamsee Sewjee.

Rising Sun.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Hustonjee Jamsetjee Joejeebhoy : 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Nell Gwyn.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Morarjee Cursondass ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt. Hajee Woosman ; 575 bales Cotton, 2112¼ cwt., Sorabjee Manchershaw and Co.

Tornado.—53 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Pullarchund Dewchund ; 800 bales Cotton, 2800 cwt., Goculdass Leladher ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khetsee Wharoonsee.

Sherd.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Canjee Toolsedass.

Locust.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lackmedass Hussraj ; 155 bales Cotton, 542¼ cwt., Khetsee Wharoonsee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Tooljidass Cullianjee : 46 bales Cotton, 168 cwt., Ramkrishna Soobadass and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Laljee Dyal.

Alma.—90 bales Cotton, 306 cwt., Khetsee Wharoonsee ; 125 bales Cotton, 443¾ cwt., Rashidbhai Soobhadass and Co.

Zoboak.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee ; 116 bales Cotton, 506 cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass ; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Sodasew Gopenath.

Bates Family.—600 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Douglas Castle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Robert Frith and Co. ; 82 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Mooljee Khetsee : 600 bales Cotton, 2100 cwt., Sallay Mahomed Goolam Hosnon ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Bhicajee Dadabhoy.

John Lyon.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Topan Anderjee.

Viscount Canning.—215 bales Cotton, 753 cwt., B. F. Cama and Co. ; 3 bales Wool, 9 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra.

Arabian.—125 bales Rags, 437½ cwt., Kyesee Harpal ; 600 bales bags, Surzee Seed, 900 cwt., Jantha Jairaz.

Ajmer.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Tricomjee Velijee and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Floating Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cowasjee Manockjee.

Morning Light.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., 250 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Camperdown.—32 bales Cotton, 115½ cwt., Khemjee Veeram and Co. ; 14 bales Wool, 42 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Campbell.—115 bales Cotton, 402¼ cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Hurry : 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co. : 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Bhicajee Dadabhoy and Co.

For Hull.

Union.—250 bags Linseed, 437½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co. ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sasoon Moses.

Steamer *China.*—40 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomonjee and Ardeshar Hormusjee.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sasoon Moses ; 49 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co. ; 19 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Bomonjee Framjee Cama ; 22½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ganeshdass Crestnajee ; 60 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dharomsy Poonjabhoy ; 23 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 26½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co. ; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee ; 1 box Handkerchiefs, 500 numbers, Motichund Sunkidass : 1 chest False Mother of Pearls, Futtaybhoy Amirjee : 55 bundles Fishmaws, 1½ cwt. 21 lbs., Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 9 bales E. Piece Goods, 263 corges, Jumnadass Hubibbhoy ; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sasoon Moses ; 22 bundles Fishmaws, 6¼ cwt., Baloo Vally Khan Mahomed : 1 case Cow Beazor, 22½ lbs., Futtaybhoy Amirjee : 1½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Motichund Sunkidass.

For Singapore.

Wadatool Rawan.—5 casks Goorakoo, 12½ cwt. 2 lbs., Mallum Ahmed Cassom and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Chiuff.*—2 packages Lametta, 450 corges, Toogniram Sewaram.

STATIONS OF H. M.'S INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
899	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... ... England.
264	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... ... Out of Commission.
944	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... ... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
554	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... ... Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Watson	... ... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (screw), Hay	... ... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1926	Cormorant, 6 (screw), Batt	... ... Andaman Islands.
205	Curnatjee, (flat) Shaw	... ... River Indus.
1922	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... ... Bombay.
32	Elphinstone, (screw), Partridge	... ... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... ... Madras.
274	Ethenrey, (flat), McLaren	... ... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	... Out of Commission.
245	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... ... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... ... Bombay.
610	Feroz, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... ... River Indus.
215	Goolauar, (paddle tender), Nash	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... ... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... ... Persian Gulf.
532	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... ... Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... ... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... ... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islads.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... ... Aden.
167	Maria, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Seevenson	... ... River Indus.
49	Narbudda, (schooner)	... ... Kurrachee.
304	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Hunter	... ... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... ... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... ... River Indus.
150	Pistol, (screw), White	... ... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, 6, Walker	... ... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... ... England.
298	Raven, (flat), Ridge Williams	... ... River Indus.
355	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Hamilton	... ... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 2 (brigantine), Oliver	... ... Persian Gulf.
795	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... ... Bombay.
1993	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l., signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

393	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 29)
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	(c. l. May 11)
1310	Istamboul, Dutchess—Remington & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
788	Moreyshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	TUTICORAN AND LONDON.	
1114	Veteran, A. Dutton—Remington & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1163	Ajmeer, Sayler—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1070	Alma, Bevagin—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
1038	Amherst, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
539	Barbara, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
2153	Bates Family, Edwin Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
680	Campbell, Mackie—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. May 19)
1048	Child Harold, Martin—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
956	Douglas Castle, Sheriff, P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1159	Floating Light, Hamilton—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1506	John Lang, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
804	Joshua, W. Battle—Gaussen & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
1219	Lavrat, Farrar—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1027	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	(c. l. May 5.)
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
824	Rising Sun, Mirsinson—M. N. Bowmaggee & Co.	(c. l. May 7)
1109	Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
778	Shard, Corwin—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1139	Tornado, H. Ann—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
839	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
750	Viscount Canning, Woodwin—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1395	Zoboak, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
	FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.	
999	Union, Stalling—Bramhall & Co.	(c. l. June 13)
	FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.	
1200	Benares, (s) Wright—P. & O. Co.'s	
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
445	Paul Augusti, Massemecker—D. Cametjee & Co.	(c l June 13)
	FOR CHINA.	
550	Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c. l. June 17)
599	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. & Deens.	
2000	China, (s) R. Carling—P. & O. Co.'s	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
975	John Tennyerly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.	
1170	Princess Mary, Hall—Bruce Brothers & Co.	
871	Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Hudson—Hurjeejee Arut.	
1201	Fairy Mombasa—Cursondass Veridass	(c. l. May 12)
660	Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.	
442	Wadatool Rahimon, Grant—S.M.S.A. Lutiff	(c.l. May 22)
	FOR MANILLA.	
885	Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.	
1149	Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.	
132	Perseus, Lavage—W. Nicol & Co.	
1502	Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.	
	FOR MADRAS COAST.	
830	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
348	Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.	(c. l. June 14)
729	Lady Raglan, Findlato—Volkart Brothers & Co.	
827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abedin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR MOZAMBIQUE.	
74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
510	Corinna (s), Gray—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. June 19)
420	Norwille Antonietto—Morin & Co.	
450	Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. June 13)
	FOR NEW YORK.	
1145	Crown Point, Knight—Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	NOT FIXED.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadon.	
397	Artemise, Nicodo—Dossum Nathia.	
290	Ansen, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff	
886	Bacton Castle, Cherry—G. B. King & Co.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazan.	
	Carlew, Nacoda.	
	China, Logan.	
	City of Poona, Nacoda.	
534	Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wigt—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
609	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	
1154	Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	
609	Futty Allum, Profrunjee—Hajee Ebhram.	
1124	Golconda, Davis—Lawrence & Co.	
696	Granville, Laker.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Denhoe—Tar Mahomed & Co.	
1000	Isleanderia, Mahomed.	
1097	Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.	
155	Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
511	Lady Feruinand, Nacoda—Mirza Fazel & Co.	
	Le Hartiee, [Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
1994	Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	
	Louisa, Knell.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1152	Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.	
599	Nadeniah, Boz—Gopaldass Morjee.	
446	Nasser Sultan, Nacoda—Cassim Walla.	
	Nantis, Nacoda—C. S. Sons & Co.	
199	Nasseol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussen.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Sampson.	
391	Nurbadda, Cursondass Veridass.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
1033	Sam Mendel, Elwood—Coupland & Co.	
450	Scindian, (s) Wigt—B. S. N. Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
183	Shakeaf Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.	
383	Turner, John Gray—H. Manockjee Sedick.	
813	Tuscan, Cuthbert—E. Bates & Co.	
1220	Zoroaster, Hall—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

460	Ark	March 18
1108	Cadenera, Case	April 15
695	Celeste, Hayes	Coupland & Co. April 15
1000	Chatham, Brown	31st
1000	Chatham, Brown	March 28

| | | |

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

GALLE, *23rd June*, 10-45 A.M.
H. I. M. steamer *Echo* sailed for Suez.
CALCUTTA, *23rd June*, 5-30 P. M.
Mail steamer *Bengal* gone to sea.

LOCAL.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at ten minutes to eight o'clock this morning, on the departure of the Hon'ble W. Frere, to Poona.

WE hear that Mr. Crustnarao Vithal, late a Moonsiff at "Uklasher," who was suspended about two years ago by Mr. Hebbert on account of certain charges then preferred against him, has been reinstated by order of the Privy Council.

WE understand that a private meeting of some respectable Parsees was held during last week in the house of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., for the purpose of opening a Lecture Class for imparting religious and moral instruction to adult Parsee females. We regret, however, that the proposition did not meet with that support which such an object deserved.

SIXTEEN Law Students presented themselves in Jurisprudence Examination which was held on Monday, the 16th instant, when they were examined by Dr. Reid, one of the Professors of the Perry Law Class, and Sir A. Grant, Acting Director of Public Instruction. Out of these number eleven passed their examination successfully.

WE have the pleasure to insert the following received from Mr. Avron :—

SIR,—Will you please acknowledge in to-morrow's issue of your paper, the receipt of the following sums of money received by me for the relief of the crew of the late Ship *James Pilkington* :—

	Rs.	a.
C. G. Swanzear, Esq.	20	0
A Friend	10	0
Masters, Wardens, and Members of the "Concord Lodge" through J. McMeekin, Esq.	50	0
Crew of the Ship *John Temperley*, through Captain Liddle	65	0

H. H. AVRON,
Superintendent Sailors' Home.
Sailors' Home, 23rd June 1862.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Total previously registered	6	0	8	5	7	79
June 15th	2	20	3	36	1	75
,, 16th	0	36	0	27	2	41
,, 17th	0	6	0	8	0	39
,, 18th	0	11	0	15	0	10
,, 19th	0	27	0	53	0	75
,, 20th	6	98	6	62	0	86
,, 21st	1	46	1	33	6	16
Total fall	18	76	20	69	19	93

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. June 23rd, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light and cloudy. Ther. 88.
BULSAR.—S. W. light and cloudy.
CANNANORE.—S. W. fair.
COCHIN.—S. W. light and fair.
GALLE.—S. W. strong with heavy squalls of wind and rain.
GOA.—S. W. light with rain.
KOLAPORE.—Westerly and cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—S. W. light cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. E. fair. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate.

WEATHER REPORT OF THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDNUGGER FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JUNE 1862.

	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.
Ahmednugger	5	3	5	3
Ankola	4	8	4	8
Jamkheir	4	25	4	25
Parnair	5	72	6	15
Sevoor	3	15	4	71
Korehee	0	35	0	35
Newassa	3	61	3	61
Yewlah	7	88	7	88
Kopergaom	3	95	4	95
Sungamnair	3	86	3	86
Rahoree	3	40	3	40
Shewgoom	1	90	1	90
Nassick	6	72	6	72
Chandore	3	3	3	3
Niphar	4	85	4	85
Jennar	3	82	3	82
Dindoree	4	96	4	96
Kounsee	6	99	6	99
Peint	4	90	4	90
Average	4	32	4	48

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 21st June 1862 :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	74,52,757
Other Deposits	,,	1,18,32,287
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	15,74,341
Rest	,,	4,20,945
	Rupees	2,65,05,330

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	20,22,680
Credits Deposits do. do.	,,	9,02,024
Bills discounted	,,	22,66,582
Dead Stock	,,	2,70,883
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	19,46,416
Govt. Reserve—		
Cash Rs. 18,06,387		
Securities ,, 16,46,370		
	,,	34,52,757
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	1,56,44,003
	Rupees	2,65,05,330

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES ON SEA-VOYAGES, No. 3.

Embarking Horses.—Too much care cannot be taken in performing this duty, for it is well known that a want of it as many times been followed by some very unpleasant results.

The first essential point therefore will be to scrutinize the slings, and become satisfied that they are in a fit condition to be trusted previous to the horses being placed in them.

Then, supposing the ship which is to convey them to their destination is anchored at a distance from the pier—and the lighter ready to transfer them thereto, a couple of "good hands" should jump into the latter for the purpose of safely piloting them therein as they are being one after another lowered, (a great deal of which depends on the head-line.) Two other similar hands should solely attend to the slinging on the pier, taking every care that *both* the fore and after-ropes are judiciously secured; the man who—in addition to those already mentioned—is holding the horse's head, should tie one end of a rope termed the "head-line" to the lower part of his head-stall, the other end of which should be in charge of the men in the lighter.

Avoid all bustling and shouting, go to work in a cool and masterlike manner, and allow "precaution" to be your motto *throughout*.

When the first horse is in the boat (lighter) he should be gently treated and tied at the farther end of it, the others following in similar order. Accordingly, as they are lowered, the slings should be immediately unhooked, (and as a matter of course left on them until reaching the vessel) and the head-line untied and passed up again. The horses should on no account be packed too closely in the boat.

In hoisting the horses into the ship, every care should also be taken to guard against *general* mishaps, and here likewise the head-line will be found very useful. As each horse is landed in the ship's hold, he should be received by a couple of men only, whose immediate duty will be to unhook and remove the slings, pass the head-line upon deck again, and see the horse safely lodged in his stall and secured at both sides of it.

In all cases where the person appointed in charge has any foreman or assistants under him, he should place them in advantageous positions during the entire embarkation, and cause his directions to be strictly attended to through them; and I should certainly recommend that he superintend—so far as he possibly can—the whole of this duty, it being eventually to his personal advantage to do so. The duty of those placed next in authority under him will be to note, and duly report to him any injury that a horse may have sustained during the embarkation, and carry out whatever instructions he may deem expedient to impart to them relative thereto; but if any readers for whom those observations are chiefly intended will adhere to the motto I have above noted, they will be saved a deal of trouble and inconvenience, and prevent the horses from sustaining any such injury.

Each lot of horses should be accustomed to the ship by a couple of men, exclusively of those actually pertaining to the lighter.

When the horses are all safely lodged in their respective stalls, immediate preparations should be made for feeding and watering them—arranging the "watches" and lanterns, (observing if they are locked, and the keys of the same in charge of some trustworthy person, such as the officer on watch, or ship's steward.) The windsails should be kept trimmed from the moment that the first horse is in the hold—and the hatchways and port holes opened to admit of a pure current of air passing throughout.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 21st June 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—*Rumford Romjee*, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. John Tanner and Co. who was charged on Tuesday last, with a criminal breach of trust under the New Penal Code, in embezzling the sum of Rs. 3,173-5-4, was again placed at the bar.

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. C. E. S. Leathes, solicitor, stated, that he knew the prisoner by sight. The exhibit (produced) was a bill sent in by him (witness) for noting and extending the protest of the ship *Yaratilda*. The bill as sent in had the words "Bombay E. E. and witness's signature. Witness now found the words and figures "15th April 1862, and payment received." The words and figures were not in the handwriting of witness, and the amount of the bill in exhibit "B" had not, to the best of his belief, been paid to him.

Rutlonjee Bomanjee, dubash, stated that he remembered a claim being made against the ship *Yaratilda* by the P. and O. Company for short delivery of wine. Remembered the amount of the claim, it was Rs. 100-13-4. Witness being dubash to the ship, ordered his cashier to pay it, and that amount was debited to the ship's account signed by the captain in which the item in question appeared dated 26th April. The bill from the P. and O. Company's Office was taken home by the captain with his vouchers.

Jugganath Packerjee, a clerk in the first, stated that the prisoner was employed as a clerk in the firm of Messrs. John Tanner and Co. The cheque (produced) bears witness's signature on the endorsement. Witness got cash on that cheque from the Commercial Bank, to the amount of Rs. 100-13-4. The prisoner gave him (witness) the cheque and told him to go and bring money from the Commercial Bank. Witness gave the charge to prisoner by which he obtained payment from the Bank.

Harrichund Succaram, another clerk, deposed that he obtained from the prisoner three bills (produced.) Witness saw them signed by the prisoner. Witness took them to Messrs. Remington and Co.'s and received cash for them which was given into the prisoner's hand.

Baloo Junnoo, a peon, stated that he was sent from Messrs. John Tanner and Co.'s in April last with a cheque for Rs. 63 to the Commercial Bank. Witness made a mark on that cheque. Received the money for the cheque and gave it to the prisoner.

Hurree Callianjee, stated, that he was a muccadam employed by the firm. On the 1st of April witness received from the office of Merwanjee Nasserwanjee, Rs. 38-12-8, by order of the prisoner who gave him the bill. The money was paid to the prisoner the same day by witness. Received also money from the office of Jehangeer Nasserwanjee, but did not remember the date: it was some time in the month of April. The amount was Rs. 38-2-0. The prisoner gave witness the bill and told him to get the rupees. He got them and immediately gave them to him.

There were several other witnesses examined who testified to a number of other defalcations.

The prisoner reserved his defence.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions, and bound over the whole of the witnesses to prosecute.

Monday, 23rd June.

CHARGE OF RESISTING THE POLICE IN THE EXECUTION OF DUTY.—*Nowrojee Rustomjee* was charged with resisting Mr. J. Bell, European Police Constable, while in the execution of his duty and attempting to rescue two prisoners.

Mr. John Bell, Police Constable, said.—About 9 or 10 o'clock last night defendants brother was a prisoner in a buggy for an assault on a man named Framjee. Defendant said that I should not take him away. He got hold of the horse's head and held him and called a lot more Parsees to his assistance. I was obliged to get out of the buggy and was obliged to knock him down with a stick. I struck him with the stick on his head and then sent him to the chowkey.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—The prisoner did not ask me to take his brother to ——. The brother had got a good beating. The prisoner had hold of the horse's head with his left hand. The prisoner's brother was not taken to hospital.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, Apothecary, stated that he had examined the man Pallonjee Rustomjee Sorabjee (the case) he found him to be very severely beaten; and was of opinion that he should have been taken to the hospital. He had four contused wounds of the scalp, one on the left ear, one on the left breast, two left eye and several abrasions, bruises and contusions about his body. Witness considered his injuries altogether very severe. The prisoner had also a very small contused wound on the forehead.

Dadur Shakzo, hack buggy driver, stated that the man, (that Mr. Anderson had just examined,) and another man were sitting in a buggy, when the prisoner came in front of the buggy. Mr. Bell was sitting in it likewise, the prisoner seized hold of the reins from witness's hands. Did not see him do anything to Mr. Bell.

Police Jemadar, No. 9, stated, that he saw the prisoner seize hold of the horse, and would not allow it to proceed. Mr. Bell alighted and seized him and made him over to witness's charge. Several Parsees had assembled. The prisoner was sent to the chowkey with a sepoy. The prisoner said "take Pallon (the man just now examined by Mr. Anderson) to the hospital." Mr. Bell said take him to the chowkey. There was a great crowd. Didn't see prisoner was bleeding, and said he was assaulted.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoner was liable to be fined Rs. 200 for interfering with the police whilst in the execution of their duty, but in this instance it appeared that Mr. Bell had punished the prisoner and therefore he would discharge him.

THE DHOBIE TALAO GANGS.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that in the December Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court the Mahonjee Hustomjees and six other Parsees were brought to trial on a charge of attempting to murder one Framjee Bomanjee, and were acquitted to the surprise of many people. The gang with which these prisoners were connected has been the terror of the neighbourhood for many years, and the prosecutor in that case, belonged to another equally notorious gang. The two gangs are at enmity, and it was in consequence of that that the alleged outrage was committed in July last.

This day *Pallonjee Rustomjee, Nowrojee Rustomjee Byramjee Heerjeebhoy* and *Sorabjee Pestonjee* were brought up in custody of the police and were all placed at the bar, with the exception of *Pallonjee Rustomjee*, who had been sent to the hospital in consequence of the very severe injuries he had received, and which were testified to by Mr. Anderson, Apothecary, in a former case. Framjee Bomanjee, the same person who had been so severely maltreated in the case above referred to: the prosecutor is still in hospital having sustained some very severe injuries from the treatment of the prisoners.

Police Sepoy No. 631 said.—Last night at about 9 o'clock I was on my post near Cheeray Bazaar, when a man named Framjee, commonly called "Palloo" came in a buggy. Some conversation took place between him and the prisoner Pallonjee Rustomjee, who has been sent to Hospital. Framjee Bomanjee got out of the buggy, Pallonjee and the three other prisoners seized hold of him and began to beat him with staves. I sent my sepoys to the chowkey and raised an alarm. Police came in. Nowrojee and his brother Pallonjee seized Toolajee's staff and he was struck by Palloo who took the staff from him and struck Framjee Bomanjee with it on the head twice. I raised an alarm and the third and fourth prisoners began to strike Framjee Bomanjee with a piece of wood and a staff (produced). Then confusion took place. Byramjee and Pestonjee were seized by the Police. Nowrojee was taken into custody afterwards. The prisoner Sorabjee Pestonjee is commonly called "Sooloo Chicken." I do not know how Pallonjee came to be so much injured.

HIS WORSHIP adjourned the case for the appearance of Framjee Bomanjee, who is very severely injured. The three prisoners were then admitted to bail on their own recognizances in Rs. 500 each as well as two sureties of Rs. 250 each, to appear when called upon.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—*Abdoola Moosta*, a Seedee, was charged with assaulting Syed Farreed on Friday, 20th instant, and also for being drunk.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that the complainant, also a Seedee, had been struck by the prisoner with a stick and received some very severe injuries. From the testimony of Mr. Anderson, Apothecary, it appears that the complainant was brought to the hospital on the 20th instant, when it was found that he had injury to the left fore-arm, close to the wrist: on a closer examination it was found to be fractured. He would not submit to have it properly attended to in the hospital but left there. It is supposed that the man would be deprived of the use of his arm for a month or six weeks.

The prisoner denied the charge.

HIS WORSHIP said that the charge was proved against the prisoner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to be sent to the House of Correction for four months with hard labour. If the fine was paid the complainant would be awarded a portion of it.

Monday, 23rd June.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.—*Balloo Cristna* was placed at the bar charged with stealing a silk handkerchief containing ten rupees, the property of Luxmon Balloo, on Sunday the 22nd instant.

Prosecutor stated that he was a fisherman. Yesterday (the 22nd instant) in Coolee Wadie, he had ten rupees in his handkerchief and put it in a tatta wall because the weather was wet. The wall was in the verandah. Witness heard that the prisoner had been seen to take it. Search was made for the prisoner and he was found in a chundool shop. The police sepoy found some money tied up in the handkerchief which was secreted in the prisoner's langootee.

Police Sepoy No. 301 took the prisoner into custody and found the handkerchief and Rs. 6-7-6 tied up in the prisoner's waistcloth.

It was proved that the prisoner had been three times in gaol.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty, and taking into consideration that he was an old offender, sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE LATE REVEREND ALEXANDER MACCALLUM, OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION, MADRAS.

IN our obituary of Friday, it was our painful duty to announce the death of this much esteemed missionary of the Free Church of Scotland. For several weeks Mr. MacCallum had been in failing health, induced by his unremitting exertions for nearly seven years, and on Tuesday last he proceeded to Bangalore, in the hope that the change of scene and climate, would recruit his exhausted strength; but it was otherwise ordered, he reached Bangalore on Wednesday afternoon, and shortly thereafter he "entered into his rest."

A strong sense of duty, and feeling of the responsibility which rested upon him kept him at his post, till the complete prostration of his physical energy, combined with the fatigue and exposure incident to travelling, brought on an apoplectic fit, which ultimately carried him off.

It would be out of place to pronounce any panegyric upon the character of this devoted servant of Christ, but we would make mention almost in a single sentence of the genuine piety, unostentatious generosity, warm-hearted affection, intense earnestness, and thorough honesty, which conspicuously adorned his life.

He was a good and a great man, and his greatness consisted not so much of the head as of the heart, though he was endowed with a sound judgment, a practical intellect, capable of talking large and liberal views: naturally possessed of a singularly joyous and buoyant temperament, he could occasionally indulge in sparkles of harmless pleasantry, without at the same time degenerating into aught approaching to levity.

To mind richly stored with divine truth he added scholarship of a high order, and an almost inexhaustible fund of general information. In his nature there did not exist a single element of meanness, but high moral principal ever influenced all his actions—to all who came in contact with him he was kind and courteous, a safe counsellor, a valued friend.

The removal of such a man at the present juncture seems a most mysterious arrangement of Providence. Since the death of the noble founder of the mission, the late Reverend John Anderson, in 1854, three European missionaries have been compelled by continued sickness to resign their connexion with the work, two have died in the midst of their usefulness and now only one European solitary and lone stands in Madras, besides the esteemed native brethren, whose services are so valuable and effective. In March 1861 Dr. Paterson returned to Europe in obedience to his medical advisers: and in January of the present year the Reverend A. B Campbell, the esteemed head of the mission, proceeded to Scotland in consequence of sickness in his domestic circle, after a continuous residence in this country of upwards of nine years, during which he was enabled most successfully and energetically to engage in the work.

When we consider the duties to be performed and the agents available, we believe the strength of the mission has never been so greatly reduced: the bare mention of the various places where operations are carried on will be sufficient to prove the inadequacy of the agency.

There is the Central Institution at Madras facing the Lighthouse, Esplanade, with branches in Black Town, at Triplicane, Chingleput, Wallajabad, Conjeveram, Trivellore and Vellore, and according to the last report there were in aggregate 2,500 under instruction. At each of these stations, the scholars receive a sound Christian education, and a goodly band of thoroughly educated native missionaries, preachers, evangelists, and teachers have been raised up, who devote their time and talents to the enlightenment and Christianisation of their countrymen. An effort also is made to maintain systematic preaching in the vernaculars, and when circumstances permit evangelistic tours are undertaken in addition to the routine of the schools. In the view of work so great, and instrumentality so feeble, we would earnestly entreat the sympathy and prayers of the friends of missions on behalf of those who survive.—*Madras Times.*

COTTON.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

READ the following letter from Captain J. MITCHELL, Officiating in charge of the Government Central Museum, to W. BARNES, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated Madras, 29th April 1862:—

My dear Sir,—With reference to the 16th paragraph of the Proceedings of 7th April 1862 to your address, I have now the honor to forward a table exhibiting the prices of the various samples of cotton sent out by the Cotton Supply Association, opposite to which are black lines to show the average length of staple, which lengths are also given in inches and decimal parts. To this I have added a short memorandum to show why the table has been prepared, and containing a few remarks and references to the points to which it appears desirable to attract attention.

Will you do me the favor to ascertain whether this paper will meet the wishes of His Excellency the Governor, as conveyed to me in paragraph 7 of your letter of the 3rd April 1862.

Length and Price on the 13th December 1861, of the following Samples of Cotton.

No.	Description.	Price per lb.	Inches.
		As. P.	
1	American Medium Cotton	12d. or 8 0	1-4 to 1-25
10	Sea Island Cotton	21d. ,, 14 0	1-65
11	Sea Island Cotton, stained	12d. ,, 8 0	1-7 to 1-8
12	Egyptian Cotton	12d. ,, 8 0	1-6 to 1-35
13	Pernambuco Cotton	11½d. ,, 7 8	1-45 to 1-4
14	Fair Orleans Cotton	11½d. ,, 7 8	1-35 to 1-3
15	Middling Orleans Cotton	10½d. ,, 7 2	1-33 to 1-25
16	Broach Surat	8d. ,, 5 4	1-05 to 1-15
17	Sea-ginned Surat	7½d. ,, 4 10	1-2 to 1-1

The white lines on this paper are intended to show, without having recourse to a scale, the average length of fibre in the several samples of cotton sent by the Cotton Supply Association, being those in the greatest demand in the English market.

The plan of measurement adopted was to tease out repeatedly a small quantity of cotton until a tuft was obtained with both extremities of the fibres as nearly as possible in line. It was then tied round the middle with a thread, and applied to a one-inch diagonal scale.

But as, notwithstanding, every care, there will remain a few fibres which project beyond the others, it is proper to note that the lines represent the length of the principal body of the tuft, and not that of these few extreme fibres.

There is perceptible difference both to sight and touch in different cottons, some are very soft and silky-looking, others feel somewhat crisp and look less brilliant. But it is probable that considerable experience is requisite before cotton can be judged of in this way: therefore no attempt has been made to lay down rules on that subject here. It must, however, be observed that the cotton of Indian growth when the microscope shews a greater proportion of thin flat fibres than is found in the American grown cottons, and it is probable that much of the beautiful glossy appearance of the better classes of long cloths and cambrics depends upon the comparative absence of these thin flat fibres from the cotton of which they are made; and it may be that the value of Indian cottons will be enhanced by alteration of the time of sowing or by some other means of which they will be the best judges, more time cannot be obtained for the accumulation of secondary deposits in the hairs of cotton seeds. Its absence, and perhaps the shortness of the fibre also, may be due to the too rapid ripening of the pods, or, is it owing to the poverty of the soil?

Some cottons present a considerable number of "specks" "or knots;" these are found to consist of fibres in which the secondary deposit is absent, that is, of the thin flat fibres, consisting of the cell wall only.

The points to which the cotton spinner attaches the greatest importance is "length of fibre" and "absence of foreign matters" or "a plain workmanlike" uniformity of length also, is of course assumed: a reference to the prices will show that they are in proportion to the length of staple. Thus on the 18th December 1861, Sea Island cotton which measured about one inch and two-thirds was worth 21d. say 14 annas per lb. while saw-ginned Surat which measured one inch and one-fifth, say half an inch less, brought only 7½d. or a trifle more than one-third of the price of the former.

The point therefore to which the attention of the grower should be directed is, by improved cultivation to increase the length of staple, for we see that when the staple was one-half longer, the price was three times greater or increased from a trifle under five annas, to fourteen annas lb. It is true the fibre was also better in other ways, but it is likely that more careful cultivation would improve the cotton in every way.

The cotton (No. 1) placed at the head of the list is that in greatest demand, and it will be seen that its length does not much exceed that of the Broach cotton. Knowing what careful agriculture has effected in Europe, Europeans have a right to expect that the same cause should produce the same effect in India, and an addition of one-half or 50 per cent. to the price should be an inducement sufficient to the cotton grower to endeavour to effect such an improvement. It would give India that command of the cotton market which is now held by America.

ORDER THEREON, 10TH JUNE 1862, No. 1276.

1. The Government are much obliged to Captain Mitchell for the Table, &c., submitted with his letter.

2. As the Table cannot but be much use to the Government direct that copies of it and of the Memorandum annexed, as also of the papers recorded in the order of 5th May 1862, No. 977, be furnished to the Board of Revenue for distribution to the several Collectors of this Presidency and to such other persons as are interested in cotton cultivation.

(True Extract)
(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

—*Id.*

PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL ON PAYMASTER SMALES, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

SATURDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JUNE 1862.

AT an European General Court Martial, assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present the same members as on Saturday the 24th May 1862.

The Deputy Judge Advocate here requests permission of the court to be allowed to read and place on record a few remarks with reference to certain statements made by the prisoner in his written defence, on the last day of the courts' sitting, statements reflecting on the manner in which he (the Deputy Judge Advocate) has conducted the proceedings, and which he (Captain Maude) is anxious to refute.

The Judge Advocate addresses the court accordingly:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—Before the prosecutor enters on his reply, I should wish, with the court's permission, to remark on one or two statements made by the prisoner in his written defence, on the last day of the court's sitting, statements which have reference to myself personally as Deputy Judge Advocate, and statements which, if permitted to go forth to the world uncontradicted, might, by some be considered conclusive and valid, hence, I conceive, that although no vindication of my conduct is in any way necessary, yet, owing to the assertions made by the prisoner, some little explanation is called for.

First then, at page 59, in his defence the prisoner says,—"The prosecutor and Deputy Judge Advocate may be of opinion, I believe they are, that if the court acquits me of the three counts of the charge, they might convict me of insubordination." This is an assertion on the part of the prisoner, which it is difficult, I may say impossible, to comprehend. What may the prosecutor's opinion be as to the prisoner's acquittal or otherwise of the three counts of the charge, I know not. Whether such a finding would be legal or otherwise, I am not going to say, but, so far as I am myself individually concerned, I can and do positively state, that I have never expressed such an opinion as the prisoner gives me credit for, to any one. Such being the case, I cannot but feel that the prisoner has, to use the mildest term, committed an error in making this assertion. I deny the imputation most emphatically, it is wholly without foundation. Again at page 72, the prisoner states, "If we read the Judge Advocate's remarks, 10th day's proceedings, what were they intended for? merely to give an unfavorable impression towards me as the prisoner. It was sufficient under the circumstances, if I attempted to produce the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, that he then gave his legal opinion and experience."

The court is aware that the remarks made by me on the occasion alluded to by the prisoner, had reference to his (the prisoner's) application and to the copy of the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, which had been already denied him by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief. The court will recollect that on the closing of the prosecution, the prisoner requested ten days to prepare his opening address, giving as one of his reasons for so doing, "that he had felt compelled to prepare a memorial on the subject of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry to His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief in India." It was on this account, therefore, thinking more than probable that the prisoner would, (if he did not in the mean time receive the expected reply from His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose,) ask for more time, that I deemed it my duty to point out to the court, that even supposing the prisoner had a copy of those proceedings in his possession, it would not be admissible as evidence before this court, for certain reasons, which I then mentioned. What then were my remarks intended for?—Merely (as the prisoner asserts) to give an unfavorable impression towards him! most assuredly not! they were intended to shew the utter folly of asking for an unlimited period for the copy of a document, which had been already refused by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, and which as I have before stated, if produced in court, would have been inadmissible as evidence.

Again.—The prisoner states,

"I believe the course pursued towards me by the Deputy Judge Advocate in aiding as he has done, the prosecutor in his prosecution, to be without precedent." Again if we read page 57, guidance for courts martial, we find nothing indicative for a Judge Advocate to aid in the prosecution, &c. "Had I attempted lengthened visits to the Judge Advocate's or asked for such from him, what answer should I have justly received?"

With reference to the above, I would merely remark, that I considered it incumbent on me as Deputy Judge Advocate to afford the prosecutor any assistance in my power, to prevent a failure in the due substantiation of the charge, by pointing out to him (if necessary) the evidence required for that purpose. Had I refused to do so I should, I conceive, have failed in my duty. The long interviews the prisoner speaks of—what were they in most instances, the prosecutor reading over with me and correcting, his copy of the proceedings by me—may here add, that on two or three occasions, when I was spoken to by the prisoner for holding conversation with the prosecutor out of Court, I told him (the prisoner) that I considered it incumbent on me to do so, but, that I was also ready and willing to render him any assistance I could, and to answer any questions he wished to put to me to the best of my ability. I think it but fair, in justice to myself, to place this on record, as the prisoner has (I cannot but think disingenuously) omitted to do so for me.

I have trespassed thus far on the Court's time, not with the view of relating matters with which I am fully aware the Court is already perfectly conversant, but that it may be placed on record, for the information of higher authority, and those who may peruse the proceedings of the court, that I have not expressed any such opinion as that which the prisoner says "he believes" I have—that I have not made any remarks "merely to give an unfavorable impression towards the prisoner"—that the course pursued by me in assisting the prosecutor in his prosecution, has not been such as is without precedent—and that I have not throughout this lengthened trial, shewn such partiality towards the prosecutor, and been so biassed against the prisoner, as he would feign lead this court and the authorities to imagine.

C. O. MAUD, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate.

The prosecutor here reads his reply, which is marked A signed by the president, and attached to the proceedings.

LIEUT. COLONEL CRAWLEY'S REPLY TO PAYMASTER SMALES' DEFENCE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—The nature of the prisoner's defence, and the voluminous evidence he has adduced in support of it, have rendered it a matter of extreme difficulty to me to know how to commence my reply to his allegations; but, to place the matter in its true bearing before the court, in order to explain the animus which prompted the prisoner to write the highly insubordinate letter of 26th February, containing the false and malicious, statements for which he is now undergoing his trial, it is necessary that I should commence with the narrative of events dating from the day on which I first joined and took command of the Inniskilling Dragoons; viz. 25th April 1861.

I have already narrated in my evidence on the prosecution, that immediately on my arrival at Nagpur on the morning of that day, I addressed a letter to the line adjutant reporting my arrival, and expressing my regret at being unable to wait on the brigadier commanding, to report myself in person to him. The brigadier directed the line adjutant to request me to call on him at once, and on my doing so he informed me that he had received the orders of His Excellency in Commander-in-chief to inspect the regiment as soon as possible. I told the brigadier that my baggage had not arrived, and that I had only a small tin case containing my dress uniform. He said "as soon as you can appear on parade in uniform if you will let me know I will commence your inspection."

I was thus naturally most anxious to have the opportunity of seeing the regiment before he took the inspection, and I therefore borrowed from Lt. Fitz Simon, as detailed in his evidence, a sword and belt, to enable me to appear on a full dress parade, which I ordered for the following Monday, 29th April.

As I have already stated in my evidence, I have not the slightest recollection of the watering order parade of the 28th April, nor can I by any effort of memory recall the circumstance of that parade. Yet the prisoner brings forward seven witnesses; four being officers, and three non-commissioned officers to swear that they saw me on that parade on 30th April: each giving a varied account of the costume in which I appeared. Major Swindley says he saw me in undress uniform. Captain Wells says he saw me in stable dress. Riding-master Malone says he saw me there to the best of his recollection, and that he believes, I was dressed in a stable jacket. Lieut. Stewart cannot swear it was on the 30th April, neither can he swear I wore a stable jacket or a blue frock coat.

With regard to the regimental serjeant-major Lilley and troop-serjeant majors Wakefield and Duval I put their evidence out of court altogether, as they have all been guilty of a conspiracy against me, their commanding officer, and against my authority as already reported to this Court, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by whose orders the two latter still remain under arrest, on this very charge of conspiracy against me and my authority.

I have proved by the testimony of Lieut. FitzSimon, that I was under the necessity of borrowing his sword and belt to attend the full dress parade of 29th April. This proves that I could not have had the whole of my uniform, as it is not likely I should have borrowed a sword and belt from another officer, if I had had my own, and in the face of the discrepant evidence given by the above witnesses, I consider that I could not have had any undress uniform complete, to enable me to attend the muster parade of 1st May. I could not have gone to it without a sword, neither could I have attended a parade ordered in stable dress in a blue frock coat, and the witnesses cannot depose with certainty, which was the dress I wore on the 30th April. I therefore adhere to my statement that I had not my undress uniform (complete) to attend that parade which I have stated in my evidence in my answer to the 8th question from the prisoner on 2nd day's proceedings; viz "Did you command the muster parade on 1st May 1861?" I replied "I was unprovided with the whole of my undress uniform to attend the parade." What object could I have had in going to a parade in plain clothes, if I had uniform to attend it? I have never since attended any parade of this regiment in plain clothes, why should I have done so on 1st May 1861, unless it was that I had not with me the uniform necessary to enable me to attend it as the commanding officer of the parade?

But the question is not one of uniform or no uniform. It is whether I was on that muster parade on 1st May 1861 which the prisoner accuses me of having been absent from.

He brings forward the evidence of Captain Weir of the 5th day of the proceedings who says "I did not see Col. Crawley at all on that morning until after the parade was dismissed."

Captain Swindley, Acting Paymaster, states, 3rd day's proceedings in answer to the question "Was it possible that Col. Crawley could be present at the muster parade without your seeing him?" "No, quite impossible!" a bold and hazardous assertion this, when it is considered that as mustering officer his attention would be wholly engrossed in the duty he was performing, on attending to the calling of the muster roll when it is not likely he would remark a horseman, dressed in plain clothes, looking on at the regiment at a distance of from 40 to 70 yards from the reverse flank, of the column as deposed to by my witnesses, whilst he was engaged in mustering the regiment. This remark applies, with still greater force, to Pay Serjeant Bennett, who, as the official engaged in calling the roll of the troops, would be still less likely to observe me—moreover this witness, Serjeant Bennett, in his evidence on defence, in reply to 4th question by prisoner "Was Lieut. Col. Crawley present on the monthly muster parade 1st May at any time during which the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, troop horses, and officers' chargers were being mustered?" states, "No he was not," whereas, in reply to my first question in cross-examination on the same day, he admits that I "May have been looking on at the parade," and to the next question he admits that I was with the officers' chargers, which in his answer to the very next question he says, is certainly a part and parcel of the muster parade of the regiment.

Again Lieut. FitzSimon in his evidence on prosecution 5th day, states in answer to my 1st question, that he recollects seeing me on that morning at the place where the officers' chargers were mustered, and on 10th day, he says that it is possible for me to have been on the parade, without his seeing me, but not probable. As every person acquainted with Lt. FitzSimon knows that he is so blind that he cannot distinguish any person at 5 yards distance, so as to be sure of his identity, I leave the court to judge of what value is his evidence as to my being on parade or not. Again Lieuts. Stewart and Stevenson on the 20th and 21st days, and Quater-master Wooden on 18th day, all depose that they did not see me on the muster parade of 1st May 1862. As for the evidence of the five serjeant majors adduced on this point by the prisoner, regimental serjeant major Lilley and serjeant major Duval are debarred from giving credible evidence from causes already assigned, and the other serjeant majors McCall and Cotton can only depose, as the others have done, that they did not see me on that parade.

Of the whole of the witnesses produced as to the 1st May, the only one who states positively that I was not at the parade, is riding master Malone, in answer to 4th question, "Was Lieut. Colonel Crawley on the parade of 1st May 1861 at any time during its commencement to its conclusion?" Answer "No, he was not," and yet in reply to my fifth question on cross-examination, he admits that I was present in the clothes of officers' horses: that I made a minute inspection of them on that morning: that he called over the officers' horses to me, and described them from the register, and yet he asserted that I was not present on the parade from its commencement to its conclusion!! In answer to my first question, "Do you consider the muster of the officers' horses part of the muster parade?" he says "I do consider it part of the muster parade," what then is the value of such evidence, which contradicts in one line what is asserted in the previous one!

Thus we see that of all these 13 witnesses including T. S. M. Duval, 11 of them can only depose to the fact that they "did not see me at the parade of 1st May; whilst Captain Swindley asserts the impossibility of my having been looking on (which I claim to have been doing) at the parade, and R. M. Malone contradicts by the latter portion of his evidence the positive assertion made by him at the beginning of it.

In contradistinction to all this mass of negative evidence I have produ

There is not a person, who was present at the trial, who did not agree with the judge as to the prisoner's guilt; and the punishment awarded was just and not over severe.

I give in detail the return of receipts on account of the traffic on the Sind Line for the week ending the 18th ultimo:

...gues, carriages and parcels ...Rs.	2,924	14	11
...ffic ..... "	10,253	2	6
Grand Total...	13,178	1	5

...1,500 less than the previous week.

...amateurs of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment made their appearance on the boards of the ...tre Royal. The performance went off well: ...the attendance was discouragingly small; and ...carpe diemathique must have retired considerably ...ted, out of pocket, hungry, and in fact ...a meagre a condition as the fakir's flagstaff ...our little Drury.

The weather continues oppressively hot, and there ...no signs of a downpour, though a few knowing ...s given to nebulous speculation say that we shall be blessed with a shower or two ere long.

I shall write at length in a day or two.

BENGAL.

A Mofussil vessel belonging to the Oriental Inland Steam Company was launched yesterday afternoon from their premises at Garden Reach. Every preparation for the event had been made by the Superintendent, and at the appointed hour the launch took place without any hitch. The *Ganges* is the name of this last addition to their fleet, and from appearances we judge her to be admirably suited for the inland trade. She possesses great carrying capacity, and her engines are constructed with a special regard to the occasional need of great power. The *Soane*, dispatched up country some time since, has answered admirably the expectations formed of her. This company really deserve every encouragement, and if energy and perseverance command success, as it invariably does, we have no hesitation in saying that they must succeed eventually. The system of articulated barges will have a fair trial, and its success or non-success must very shortly be confirmed beyond question.—*Hurkaru, June* 14.

MADRAS.

A Deputation of the Indian Tramway Company waited upon His Excellency the Governor on the 24th ultimo, and submitted certain proposals, after consideration of which the Secretary of the Company has been informed that the Government of Madras will be prepared to accede to those proposals to the following extent:—

1st. It will give the land required for the construction of tramways free of all payment.

2nd. It will exempt from the payment of duty all materials and machinery that may be imported for the Company's works.

3rd. It will guarantee the Company for a certain time, to be settled hereafter, against competing lines.

4th. It will allow the Company to lay their rails upon existing public roads when these are wide enough to admit of tramways being constructed on them without interfering with the ordinary traffic, and in cases in which the Government proposes to construct a road, it will be prepared to transfer the construction of such road to the Company, paying to the latter either at once on by instalments the amount estimated as the cost of the said road. It will also be prepared to grant to the Company when one of their lines of rail is laid upon a Government road, a proportion of the amount estimated for its annual maintenance.

5th. The Government will not interfere with the arrangements of the Company until the profits exceed 15 per cent.

6th. All payments from the Government will cease as soon as the profits amount to 5 per cent.

7th. Government will give every information in its possession which may be calculated to aid the Company in carrying on its work.—*Times, June* 14.

With reference to the operation of the New Stamp Act, viz. Act X. of 1862, the Municipal Board have addressed the local Government as follows, in a letter dated 14th June, 1862:—

2. To the operation of the amended Stamp Act in regard to the transactions between us and our contractors we can offer no objection, but we submit that the levy of an Imperial tax on receipts for Municipal rates, is opposed to sound policy, and contrary, we believe, to practice in Europe; and as, in some degree, the representatives of the rate-paying portion of the public, we would respectfully urge a reconsideration of the matter.

3. Under Schedule B. of the amended Act, applications presented to the Municipal Commissioners or to any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, under Act XIV. of 1856, are required to bear a stamp of one anna; and by a reference to the local Board of Revenue we learn that all applications to the Commissioners to exercise their powers under said Act on behalf of the applicant must be stamped. This will, we fear, be considered a hardship by the public.

4. The working of the Conservancy Act has generally been looked upon with disfavor by the native population, interfering as it does with many of their old customs and habits, and subjecting them to heavy penalties for acts that were not considered offences prior to November 1856; and now they are required to pay Stamp duty on every application to our Board, however trifling unimportant its nature may be.

5. The revenue derivable from this source will be insignificant, as the number of applications made to us yearly is only about one thousand, and we are therefore emboldened to solicit a reconsideration of this point also."—*Id.*

On the application of Colonel Oushterlony, Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 2,500 for repairing the road leading direct from the summit of the Coonoor Ghat to Kotagherry Bazar by which all the hill country supplies are conveyed. They have also sanctioned Rupees 965 for repairing and improving the roads of communication within the Station of Kotagherry itself. In submitting the estimates for these roads, Colonel Oushterlony wrote as follows:—"The District Engineer represents most justly that the roads in question have been greatly neglected, the whole maintenance allowance for a road eighteen feet wide over a very hilly and difficult country being about rupees ten per mile. Not only are the European community dwelling at Kotagherry entitled to the consideration recommended, but the Burgher inhabitants who colonize chiefly the eastern and northern ranges of the hills, and who contribute mainly to the Talug revenue, have, I think, an equal claim to a share of the expenditure which has been so ungrudgingly bestowed upon the more favored settlement of Ootacamund."—*Times, June* 18.

CHERRA POONJEE.

Letters from General Showers' head-quarters at Cherra Poonjee, dated the 4th instant, mention that the General had, at the instance of the medical officers, and yielding to the prevailing opinion as to the unhealthiness of the hill route into Assam, abandoned the intention of marching from Cherra to Gowhatty; and the troops were, consequently, to be sent by boats to Dacca, and thence by steamer up the Burhampooter to Assam. It appears that General Showers is desirous of knowing exactly what there was to be dreaded in the way of fatal or dangerous malaria on the route in question, and at the particular spots indicated, made a searching enquiry with a view of collecting some exact and specific information, or some certain fact, confirmatory of the prevalent belief; but was unable to collect anything approaching to authentic or reliable evidence of the truth of the popular reports. He could get but one instance of a European having probably died from exposure to the influence of the alleged malarious atmosphere, and in that case the sufferer was not an ordinary traveller, or a marching soldier: but was a fugitive missionary flying from arrest; and, if we remember rightly, from oppression. Moreover, General Showers found, on careful enquiry, that at those places along the route in question which have the worst reputation, the Cossyahs pass and repass with impunity: further, that at one of the halting grounds, which has the most fatal character assigned to it, a weekly fair is held by the Cossyahs, and frequented by all the people of the neighbouring hills without any evil results as regards jungle fever or any other illness. In the face of these facts we think it would be as well to sift the traditions, for they seem to us nothing more, which shut up a most desirable road across the hills from Cherra Poonjee to Gowhatty in Assam, and which, in this instance, are the cause of considerable delay and expense in the transport of troops to their destination at the latter place. If it be not the case that what is certainly fatal to an European or a Sepoy, is innocuous to a Cossyah or hill-man, then the deadly malaria in this instance is a mere delusive bug-bear.—*Englishman, June* 14.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Agra, 17th *June*.—"Weather cool, incessant clouds and a fall of rain generally every day since the 13th, some days more, some less. Season remarkably healthy. H. M.'s 35th 'somewhere about 1,200 strong, have not 40 men in hospital."—*Delhi Gazette, June* 17.

Nainee Tall, 15th *June*.—"The regular monsoon, has set in here, with a vengeance, and it is to be hoped the moisture has extended far and wide and cooled the rebellious spirit of the natives on the plains. I hear the hue and cry set up by the press has attracted the attention of the authorities, and that arrangements have been made in all the stations to guard against a surprise. Although we are comparatively easy here in this respect all of us, are prepared, and we have a goodly array of *non-official* Rifle Volunteers with plenty of ammunition and we challenge any other Rifle Volunteer Corps in India to a match for prizes!!—*Id.*

Delhi, 15th *June*.—"The periodical rains seem to have set in very mildly. For the last four days the temperature has been considerably lower, doubtless owing to rain having fallen in the neighbourhood; but none fell here: but night every black clouds came up about 8 o'clock from the North East and a few drops fell during the night. At dawn to-day the sky was overcast, and gentle rain falling with every prospect of a continuance, weatherwise natives declare that the regular rains have commenced, and just at the proper time for a good rainy season.

A treasure escort from the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzie, left the day before yesterday with, I believe, seven lakhs of rupees for Umballa. This event afforded an opportunity for the evil-disposed to spread a rumour to the effect that the whole regiment had been ordered from Delhi at a moment's notice! It is hard to discover the particular object of these extraordinary rumours, but that those who spread them have an object is beyond all doubt."—*Id.*

A REBUKE EX CATHEDRA.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

Sir,—Some notice has been taken in the *Mofussilite* of a sermon of mine in which I was said to have preach against the Simla house-proprietors and *crinoline*.

I believed it to be my duty to urge the Simla house-proprietors to discontinue the building and repairing of houses on the Lord's Day, and I am glad to say they have adopted, almost unanimously, the following resolution, which I introduced at their last meeting: "That the house-proprietors of Simla agree to discontinue all house-building and repairing on the Lord's Day, and will take care to make provision for such discontinuance in all contracts and matters pertaining to house-property with house-agents and others." This was the resolution carried at the meeting of proprietors, and in my sermon I urged *tenants* to see that the resolution was carried into practice.

2. As to crinoline, there are at least six hundred people in Simla who would attend Divine Service if they could; but the Station Church has seats for only three hundred and fifty. This state of affairs has been made worse by very many people having taken seats for ladies because of the amplitude of the present form of dress. Thus at least sixty people are driven out of Church by the ladies' dresses, and the real question stands thus:—How many immortal souls or how many yards of stuff from the mercer's shop shall come to Church."

Passing the weight of such a question, I reproved from the pulpit those who were entirely preventing people from coming to Church by unjustly hiring room for their dresses; and I urged them to resign the seats thus unfairly occupied.

I did not use the word "crinoline" as I hate Spurgeonism; but if the *Mofussilite* choses to condemn me for preaching down Sabbath-breaking and the expulsion of Christians from Church to make room for dress, why I shall not care, as I have to give an answer to God and not the *Mofussilite*, for the discharge of my duty.

I am, Your's faithfully,

T. J. Gaster.

Simla, June 11*th*, 1862.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE WARNING NOTE.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, June* 17.)

We consider it advisable to refer once more to the "warning note" we sounded a short while ago relating to the existing and increasing disaffection among a certain class of natives in these provinces. We gave utterance to our belief, after having so fully satisfied ourselves of the truthfulness of our information as to leave no doubt on our mind, that we were doing the right thing at the right moment. All that any of our contemporaries have said on the subject, all the absurd constructions that some of them have thought proper to put on the step we took, have failed in shaking our conviction as to the advisability of immediate publicity. We had an object in view, *and* we have gained it. We were anxious to rouse our countrymen from the lethargy into which they had sunk, *and* we have roused them. We were desirous that the disaffected should know we were, as in duty bound, watching them, *and* they do know it. The consequence is that one section has been warned of deep machinations looking for an opportunity while the other, like the cowardly curs composing it, has crouched down in an attitude of humble submission, an attitude vastly different from the one they occupied only just so long as they imagined their movements were unwatched or unheeded. We were prepared for any amount of small banter so that the effects of those witticisms of some of our contemporaries to which we refer, are unhappily thrown away upon us. We confined our remarks to the simple announcement of a disaffection likely to assume an annoying proportion. We were right. For the additions which our announcement received as it rolled along we are not responsible. For the 'panics' and the 'alarms' which some writers affect to have heard of or witnessed we are not answerable. We can only say we have not witnessed anything of the kind. We are quite aware of the power to crush insurrection of which we are possessed. We can hardly imagine that there are any Englishmen in India who are not. The poisoning of European troops and of entire European communities, are simple impossibilities we know, but that the measure entered into the calculations of the men who could not meet us in open warfare we do not for a moment doubt.

Our immediate object in alluding to this matter at all, is to protest against the prevalent practice of wilfully exaggerating the plain truth, in order to have an opportunity of penning a paragraph ridiculing it. We protest against every mention of the disagreeable subject of disaffection, being authoritatively construed into a positive proof of panic or alarm. It is a certain measure deters weak-minded people from giving valuable information at the proper time. No one at all, acquainted with such subjects but must be aware of the inconvenience, not to say danger, incurred thereby. Those, who had the experience of 1857 disagreeably thrust upon them are quite well aware of a phrase very common at that period, "If we mention the subject we are alarmists, if we do not, and an untoward event occurs in consequence, we are fools and unfit to be entrusted with responsibility." As it was then so it is now. But right-thinking men will not be disturbed thereby from a correct course of conduct. We repeat there was *great* disaffection, and a growing disinclination to appreciate matters. But publicity and discussion has been prematurely nipped in the bud: precisely the object aimed at, and *hit*.

It is not likely we shall have occasion to refer to the business again, unless we find that the disaffected, disloyal, and traitorous portion of the native community are attempting to plot means of disturbing the peace, by dragging their better disposed and more sensible countrymen into the vortex. In that case we shall most assuredly 'speak out.'

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

(*From the Bangalore Herald, June* 17.)

After Press is a blessing—a vigorous, well conducted, independent press is a boon an intelligent public should know how to prize—while a licentious press, ministering to morbid and evil passions and appetites is as great, nay, a greater curse—a nuisance incalculable and profound. The conductors of newspapers are but men, and therefore often make mistakes, but if due, if ordinary care he taken they can hardly be blamed—though there are occasions when more than usual caution is necessary and expedient, that high reputations be not injured and tampered with; that institutions hoary and venerable, ingrafted in the respect and affections of the people be not ruthlessly overthrown and destroyed, without an evident demand being apparent. Happily, in India there is but little politically and religiously valuable in the "things of ancient days," the deities, the civil and social arrangements of the past,—and as to destroy in easier than create, the reformer's task in the first instance, is plain enough—to make a clear field—overturn! overturn: overturn! But with the work of reconstruction begins the difficulty, what shall be imparted, how much of the useful? what proportion of the ornamental? what ought Government to undertake? how much ought to be left to private enterprize? The work of the ruler here is very much that of an educator in relation to the adult population—very similar to that of a teacher with children who have been well nigh ruined, in other hands—his primary duty is to root up the weeds—very ill weeds many of them are,—lying, evil speaking, intemperance, misappropriations, suicides, murders—in overt act or in embryo; in disposition, if not in actual practice. But in society there are certain offences—for which exposure is the best, if, not the only punishment, were this more sure many deeds now done in secret would be unperformed —many vices, which pollute the moral atmosphere of our towns and cities, our stations and cantonments would slink their diminished heads—here lies the point come in—give the true name to evil: tear from his back his brazen face, the disguise, the mask of the hypocrite—the pulpit, faithful to its mission, first—in a lower degree, in a less extended sense, the sheet we see on our tables morning or evening—once, twice, or thrice a week, as the case may be.

Whatever the above views an enquiry fairly and equitably comes to be urged, is the mighty engine spoken of, true to its high vocation? We fear, an answer will frequently have to be given in the negative, half a dozen subscribers are not seldom preferred to honor—and half a column of advertisements to the most solemn verities. Newspapers as they are, and *should be* are very different masters. The cry perpetually is, "we must live,"—there being but little of that noble resolution which is recorded of one of old—"Must I die? I will, at least die sober," in the calculating worship of pounds, shillings and pence, or as we should say in this country, of rupees, annas and pice either.

In all convulsions, whether physical, moral, social or political: the greatest culprits often escape comparatively unhurt or unpunished—while individuals whose culpability is of a minor stamp receive the greater weight of nature's, of public, or of judicial indignation—it is a comfort to believe that this will not always be the case, that a great day of rectification will arrive, when impostors of every grade and line—from Sir John Dean Paul to a non-virtuous Tri-Marlcod Hero; from Joanna Southcote to Mrs. Fisk, and from the great Mahomet to Mr. Joseph Smith will be rated at their proper value.

Two women commit an offence, which the opinion of society and the law of God brands with infamy—one seems to fall almost unchecked, to the lowest depths of degradation, while the other of a different temperament, possibly passes through life undiscovered, with the mind of shame in her bosom, or on her breast—but, who will aver that her heart is not as hard; her thoughts just as impure: her conceptions just as vile as those of her more unfortunate sister. We would go a step beyond this, and declare, that her condition may be morally the more hopeless of the two. The one cast out, and rightly, from converse and association, with the virtue but and the good—wallowing amid the very influx of visible corruption may yet in her utter desolation, without apparent help, without reputable home, torn, bruised and wounded by sin—be induced to cast herself on the compassion of the All-pitiful and the All-perfect who has given the strongest of all pledges, himself—that "whosoever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.""

Let none of our readers think we are extravagant or extreme—this is not by any means the fact, as will be manifest, if we trace the other case hinted at. Here too sin had been committed, but it has been winked at—or undiscovered. Is the frail one surrounded by an essential atmosphere of worldliness, frivolity, pleasure—happy? Is she safe? That *unknown* sin (unknown to society) is but the first damning one of a terrible series, as great in degree—yea, perhaps greater —if somewhat different in kind as that of her compeer —through weakness of the flesh, in an ungnarded hour, it may be, she first fell—in other circumstances; amid other influences, she might have recovered—but, when to the assistance of the "flesh" come in the "world" and the "devil," it is hoping almost past hope to believe that triple enemies so united and powerful can ever be dislodged.

In instances like either of the above, the Press can do little more than lay down just principles of action—but how much more elevated is the open, unblushing and continued flirt than the wretched creatures that have been indicated? she may hold herself of higher value: her heart may be a little harder; her head a little cooler, her passions somewhat more under control—but a temptation strong enough, time perhaps and opportunity are all she needs—she fears somewhat society, though "God is not in all her thoughts" —remove but this and no Messalina, no Helen, no Lucretia Borgia could be fouler than she—or if, by her innate smallness of mind kept from the gigantic crimes of the latter, the power rather than the will is wanted.

For the *social evil* on which we have lightly touched on this occasion, society itself is principally responsible —an over refined civilization has almost greater evils surrounding it, than barbarian savagery, people who look upon the sexes as separated by seducer-like lake the latter by the hand, shower favour upon him often and joyfully welcome him, as a son in law (if he have plenty of money)—"young men will sow their wild oats,"—we admit this, especially from the stand point of these charitable souls—but what have they to say about "young women"? Certainly both should be treated in the same way.

We are no apologists for vice, but we have no patience with the shallow hypocrisy—the miserable affectation that scowls on a fallen sister, while it passes lightly over the conduct of the partner of her shame; the latter is loathed, while the offence of the former, deeper, blacker, more inexcusable, as a rule, is condoned, but little regarded. Better the old Puritan severity to *each*, than such hollow-hearted virtue—such misplaced indifference as this—better the Mosaic law in all its rigour, than such shameful partiality as has been described. If we cannot imitate the example of the Saviour, let us not by inconsistent walking, put to shame Mahomedan or Mormon polygamy—if we cannot in simplicity of soul, say—"go and sin no more," we should at least not utter *blessings* and curses in nearly the same breath.

THE ENEMY OF ALARMS.

(*From the Friend of India, June* 12.)

The following figures, for the accuracy of which we vouch, will serve more than any other arguments to shew the baselessness of those fears which have found expression during the past few weeks. The established strength of European and Native troops provided for in Mr. Laing's Budget estimates for the current year is:—

	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
European Troops.					
Bengal	3,541	6,660	32,533	126	42,859
Madras	976	3,345	9,180	80	13,575
Bombay	970	2,690	9,160	50	12,890
Total	5,481	12,695	50,898	256	69,324
Native Troops.					
Bengal	15,803	...	51,264	1,000	68,067
Madras	1,548	...	31,328	700	33,576
Bombay	4,491	...	21,360	500	26,351
Total	21,842	...	103,952	2,200	127,994

The native force is less than twice the European in strength, instead of six times more numerous as in 1856-57. It will be observed that there is *no* native Artillery, while in 1856-57 it may be said that all the arsenals of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab were more or less in the power of sepoys. Before the mutiny there were only 45,522 English soldiers and officers in India while the strength of the sepoys was 232,224 and of this last 5,411 were Artillery. Yet although this dangerous force cost 11½ millions sterling the Indian army of 1862-63 which has nearly one-half more Europeans and one-half less Natives costs only £13,227,216.

Is this force well utilised?—is it properly distributed?—are questions of more interest to our readers than its total strength and cost. It is not saying too much that if the Indian Army had not been previously commanded by Generals such as Sir William Gomm and men of his stamp, the forty-five thousand English soldiers in India would have sufficed to prevent, as they were able to check, the sepoy mutiny. A consideration of the following figures which represent the position of the European and Native Armies relatively in the three Presidencies on the 1st May last, will satisfy all doubters that what a Birch did and a Gomm permitted, will be impossible under the regime of a military administrator like Colonel Norman and a real soldier like Sir Hugh Rose.

Bengal.		
Divisions.	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*
Presidency	2,702	5,232
Benares	4,480	2,678
Sangor	2,229	5,384
Malwa	3	3,997
Gwalior	2,255	4,426
Oudh	8,328	4,005
Rohilkund	2,254	2,513
Meerut	5,959	4,294
Sirhind	6,377	1,467
Lahore	4,499	10,020
Peshawar	4,602	9,764
Total	43,688	53,837
Madras.		
Central Division	2,424	6,758
Northern Division	256	7,559
Southern Division	753	3,442
Nagpore	1,587	3,605
Malabar and Canara	1,131	2,798
Ceded Districts	1,042	3,098
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	3,402	3,920
Total	10,697	31,315
Nagpore Force	1,338	3,272
Pegu Division	2,176	2,761
Straits Settlements	59	1,378
Coorg	.....	638
Cuttack	.....	768
Various detached duties	1,159	254
Total	4,726	9,071
Grand Total	16,423	40,386
Bombay.		
Presidency	612	2,820
Belgaum Brigade	1,118	3,078
Poona Division	2,877	5,713
Northern Division	1,429	6,205
Mhow Division	4,098	4,453
Asseerghur Fortress	99	354
Sind Division	1,687	1,628
Sind Frontier Brigade	.....	2,479
Aden Force	586	1,102
Total	12,616	27,932
China	1	2,085
On duty in the Persian Gulf	.....	315
Total	1	2,350
Grand Total	12,617	30,282

It will be observed that Northern India has 43,688 English soldiers to 53,837 sepoys of nearly man to man. In Oudh, our Lucknow panic-stricken friends will be comforted by the assurance that for every sepoy there are more than two Europeans. In Meerut the proportion is one and a half Europeans to one sepoy, yet the Agra part of this Division is the most timorous. In Sirhind there are four English soldiers to one sepoy. In Rohilcund the proportion is nearly equal. Gwalior alone contains more Europeans than Natives by 1,769, have 15,423 Europeans to 40,386 sepoys. The latter might be still further reduced; and the strength of the Europeans would be, perhaps, too great in a territory which nature has made peaceable, were it not that that force acts as a convenient reserve for the rest of India, as it did in 1857. The place of places is Secunderabad where at this moment there are one Cavalry and two Infantry English corps with a corresponding strength of Artillery. It will be seen that the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force has nearly man for man, while in the Moplah country of Malabar and Canara there are two sepoys to one English soldier. In Pegu also there is nearly man for man. We would make both Secunderabad and Nagpore still stronger in Europeans for the above returns do not include the Hyderabad Native Contingent. In Bombay there are 12,616 English soldiers to 27,932 sepoys. Poona has one of the former to two of the latter. Mhow has nearly man for man; Sind has more Europeans than sepoys; Aden has 586 English soldiers to 1,102 sepoys.

This review of our total military strength and its distribution is to us, with the slight exceptions to which we have drawn attention, satisfactory. While these alarms have made some natives wonder at the folly and others at the fear of the "sahibs" they will not be without good results in directing the attention of the military authorities as much to the efficiency as to the economical administration of the Indian Army. As soon as the new constabulary force has been organised throughout the empire, let the sepoy army be reduced to a maximum of 100,000 men. The European army must never be allowed to fall below 70,000 men. Artillery is our most important arm and Colonel Eyre should not rest till India has her share of Armstrong guns. We have not yet heard the result of experiments with those specimens whose arrival we announced six months ago. A strong and efficient European army, with trained Generals under fifty in command, *bien*, and an English financier next, are the great guarantees that India will continue undisturbed in that career of material and social progress on which she has entered.

OUR POSITION IN CHINA.

(*From the Madras Times, June* 16.)

We are gradually drifting into a very anomalous position in China; one from which we can obtain no credits, although there can be but little doubt that, for the present at least, our merchants are deriving considerable benefit. Our readers will have noticed from the Chinese news from time to time inserted in our columns, that we have *now commenced* to take an active part in the struggle between the Imperialists and the rebels, as they are generally called. At almost all the treaty ports, a mongrel army, consisting of English, French and Chinese; soldiers, sailors, civilians and volunteers, have made raids into the surrounding country; fought battles in the true guerilla style, enjoyed lots of loot, without being at all particular to whom it belonged; and returned with flying colors to their harbours of refuge. In fact, there is springing up a kind of warfare, like that which existed on the borders, before England and Scotland were governed by the same monarch. Nominally we are on terms of peace and amity with both parties; we have agents in each camp, and yet we have carried on a most desperate warfare with the rebels: and are the most efficient supporters of the Imperial cause, although we are still suffering from the evils resulting from a quarrel caused by their perfidy, treachery, and falsehood of the most atrocious kind.

The position is exactly similar to that in which we were placed in the days of Lawrence, Eyre and Clive. Change the names of the contending parties, and we recognize at once the conditions which led to the establishment of our supremacy in this country. Call Canton, Madras; Hong Kong, Fort St. David: Ning Po, Calcutta; and we see a company of merchants, for to all practical purposes, our China merchants are as united and powerful as the old East India Company, continually declaring that their purpose is trade and nothing else, that they do not wish to interfere with the institutions and government of the country; yet they dwell in fortified hongs, are protected by powerful fleets, maintain considerable forces, and in fact are sufficiently strong to dare the whole forces of the empire.

The expeditions lately sent out have not been mere bands of warlike amateurs, not the forces arrayed by an overwhelming sense of fear, but regular armies, commanded by experienced officers, and assisted by ships under the direction of one of the most distinguished admirals in the British Navy. The army whose operations we have recently recorded is larger than that of Lake at Laswaree, twice that which under Clive overthrew the Soubahdar of Bengal on the fields of Plassey, and one half more than the gallant band who gained the day at Assaye and Argaum: and notwithstanding all this Ministers at home and Plenipotentiaries abroad, persist in asserting that we are simply defending the merchandise laid up in the warehouses of the British traders.

We are not condemning the conduct of the authorities in China: we are too far off to be able to judge correctly of the real amount of danger, or the intentions of the opposing parties towards us. But we cannot help thinking that the expeditions now so frequently sent into the interior are false in principle and will be injurious in their effects. Self-preservation prompts us to protect to the utmost our livesand property; but it is not so clear that we should go a step further and, hurry with fire and sword, into the territories of those of whom we are afraid. The position is in itself degrading, for we are the cats paw of a few cunning mandarins, who, having the ear of our Consuls, are perpetually directing our attention, and exciting our fears, with regard to any body of rebels which may show signs of power and inclination to overthrow their authority in that quarter. It is not disguised that our interference has been the means of saving whole provinces to the Emperor, although these very men are perfectly aware that were the opportunity given for successful attack, the most solemn treaties with us would not be worth the paper on which they are written.

But there is another view of the case, which should make us still more cautious. Whatever may be the ideas of the great officials, it is perfectly well known that one of the chief inducements which lead the civilians to take part in these forays is the hope of plunder or loot. Now the one thing which has been most constantly urged against the rebels is, that wherever they come they leave a desert behind them; neither life nor property being safe from their violent hands. It follows from this that where so much plunder is obtained from any village or town, it must either belong to the Imperialists, the friends whom we are serving—or the accounts so widely spread of the rapacity and cruelty of the rebels are false, and therefore we have no ground for fighting with them. The accounts lately published have been so circumstantial and are supported by such great names, that we cannot but believe the bad deeds of the latter, and we are therefore shut up to the conclusion that under pretext of protecting ourselves from the ravages of the rebels, we are perpetrating upon a peaceful and friendly people the very evils of which we complain, and in a tenfold degree. We are told of booty to the enormous amount of £130,000 being secured in a few days; and who can tell how much misery this represents, misery without any means of escape, and without a chance of the punishment of the oppressors. We cannot condemn without further knowledge, but we greatly fear that our good names and good principles are in danger of receiving shocks, which it will take many years to efface.

ENGLISH PRESS.

PARISIANS FROM HOME.

(*From the London Review, May* 17.)

The generous, gay, and gallant nation, so many of whose sons and daughters are at present investing with unusual liveliness the streets of London, has sent over to the Exhibition some few Frenchmen who are unworthy representatives of herself. The times are long gone by when educated Englishmen and educated foreigners were separated by a wide sea of antipathy. It is not the fashion in England to sneer at what is French. We hope for the sake of France that it is not the universal fashion in France to ridicule what is English. The faded impertinences, however, which belonged to another generation still survive in certain circles of the Paris literary world. This month has afforded an unusual opportunity of the display of those flippant airs and graces which underbred Paris journalists occasionally assume when they are abroad. All the world is in London to see this great temple which the industry of Europe has set up. Newspaper writers from most continental capitals were present at the opening; and special columns in the Paris press are devoted to the praises or complaints that reach them from their London critics. It is not to be expected that English manners and customs should escape invidious remarks altogether. There are a great many Frenchmen who came over to England, it would appear, with the express object of studying the boots of the people they meet in the streets, and whose literary genius is gratified with writing home incontinent epigrams full of gentle abont the boots of Englishmen. When the correspondence of leading Parisian journals takes this absurd tone it is the more to be regretted. It is the habit of many foreigners to suppose that Englishmen abroad are less polished than they should be. We have no intention of defending English vulgarities, or exaggerating the vulgarity of Frenchmen. An English gentleman is a gentleman at Paris as well as at home. A French gentleman is not less of a gentleman when he is on this side of the Channel. But we are quite sure that any English leading journal whose foreign articles were filled with comments on French life and manners as insolent and vain as those which this week have been expended on Englishmen by the correspondents of some Paris papers, would be condemned by the unanimous verdict of all English society.

It is chiefly in certain sections of the French press that the passion for this anti-English frippery is to be found. Many writers in the periodical literature of France show a courteous appreciation of English character, and depict English life in flattering and sometimes in picturesque colours. M. Esquiros, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, does himself no small credit by the pains he has taken to learn the secret mysteries of English life and character, a life and character so dissimilar to anything that is to be found abroad. M. Michel Chevalier, M. Montalembert, and other Frenchmen of intellectual note, representing every class of political opinions, follow the same line. On the other hand, there are a set of second-rate *littérateurs* who attempt to acquire factitious reputation for wit and fashion, by a flood of noisy and satirical criticism on what they see in England. The *Journal des Débats*, which has now for some time been rapidly losing everything that it once possessed except the legal right to its old name, retains its Anglophobia to the last, having descended from the height of political invective to the low depths of garrulity and gossip. The more clumsy *Siècle* adopts a tone of badinage which probably will long continue peculiar to itself. The *Courrier du Dimanche* takes this polite opportunity for remarking that "London is far inferior to Paris or New York;" and that "as the English are all heretics, except a few Irish, they will go one day to the devil," "at least" it "greatly hopes so." Such language, at the time when so many Frenchmen are visitors in London, is not a proof of anything except the extreme ill-breeding of those who use it. Correspondents have been sent forth by these agreeable journals not to examine the Great Exhibition, but to spy out the nakedness of the land. They have come to London in the spirit of Sepoy day visitors to the Jardin des Plantes. In the twinkling of an eye they discover the various salient points of English character, and dash off a rapid, a brilliant, and a terrible satire. *Le Chameau le voilà!* Such, drawn with a pencil of fire, are the personal characteristics of those "ill-dressed" Englishmen, and of those English women "with flaming toilets, always dazzling in freshness and extravagant in colours—dressed lilies and roses at the Belle Jardinière."

The terrible satirist who plays the part of social correspondent to the *Siècle* considers England as "a sort of China in the west." Gradually, however, he believes that the genial influence of French manners is making itself felt among the occidental barbarians. Since the date of the last Exhibition, there has been a palpable change. We have begun to wear beards, in imitation of our Parisian visitors. We have also begun to imitate from the French other customs and taste of more questionable propriety. The *demi-monde* has crossed the Channel and converted Regent's Park into a moral wilderness. Strange sights begin to be seen in Bond Street.—The Opera-house is filled with meretricious beauty,—and London—M. Texier suggests with a vanity which we do not envy him—is learning vice from Paris. It is difficult to know whether to feel amusement or antipathy at the sight of a literary Gallican who believes that immorality is exclusively a French import in England, and piques himself upon the thought. He takes a native pride in the notion that at last the mask of decorum—*ce faux nez de la respectabilité*—has dropped from English faces. And he notes with corresponding interest a similar process of declension which has taken place among the lower orders. Degrading exhibitions he finds most frequented by "the people,"—if it be possible for a stranger to define the dress of the vulgar classes in a country where for want of a blouse, rich and poor are not easily distinguished at sight from one another, and in which a valet has a puzzling resemblance to the nobleman who is his master. About all Englishmen alike there is the same stiff manner and freezing air. All are moulded on the same type, and there is little perceptible difference between one insular and another. It is almost impossible, accordingly, to describe the social position of the crowd that gathers round the exhibition of "Diana and Endymion" with nightly interest. It is sufficient to say that in the fact that crowds collect to witness these degrading spectacles he recognizes one more trace of the force of French example.

It is not an astonishing thing that a Frenchman of M. Texier's description should be unable to come and go without pouring out a stream of affected and vulgar depravity about what he sees or does not see here. What is remarkable is, that in these days when international caricature and calumny have by natural consent been laid aside between the best portions of the very greatest nations of the world, any respectable journal should admit such miserable ribaldry into its pages. For the instruction of any of M. Texier's countrymen who are inclined to take his report for gospel, it would be well that they should learn one or two in disputable truths. The sum total that such writers are likely to see in a few weeks' visit to this country is very great, they stand at the corner of Hyde Park and see the blaze of fashion, mingled here and there with the imitative glitter of the *demi-monde*. They may go into the Exhibition and brush against English people who are not dressed as French people and who do not wish to be. They may frequent the purlieus of London in common with the riff-raff from the purlieus of Leicester-square. They may visit the opera and the theatres, and pass under the shadow of St. Paul's, an edifice which appears to the courteous critic of the *Siècle* to "have been built by chimney-sweeps for chimney-sweeps." They may then go home to their hôtel, and sketch off a wonderful description of English life, and they will really succeed in describing English life about as much as they would succeed in describing the geography of the moon. They will have seen nothing, known nothing, described nothing. If M. Texier imagines that French prostitutes occupy the same prominent place in the life of Englishmen that they appear to do in his own thoughts, or that he may have seen them do on horseback in the park; if he dreams that England has anything in common with the grotesque idea of England that has taken possession of what may by courtesy be called his imagination, he is strangely mistaken. He finds us cold and reserved, even down to English men-servants —whose deficiency in conversational powers he appears peculiarly to have felt. Englishmen will, in all probability, long continue to be so to gentlemen of the stamp of M. Texier. Nor do we regret that this should be the case. As nothing is more agreeable than the manners of an accomplished Frenchman, nothing is more disagreeable to reserved and refined minds than the insolent affability of some foreigners, who are a libel on the courteous and polished nation to which they nominally belong.

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